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**The Passenger Pigeon in the Upper Mississippi Valley.**—While collecting with Mr. Wallace Craig, Sept. 3, 1891, I shot a male Wild Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*) in an oak grove in Chicago, near 75th Street, between Stony Island Avenue and Lake Michigan. It was feeding and flew up at our approach, alighting perhaps ten feet from the ground, where I shot it. It was not at all wild, and was a bird of the year. We saw two others in the same grove, but did not secure them.

April 8, 1894, Mr. Edw. J. Gekler saw a flock of about fifteen Wild Pigeons flying while in a woods near Liverpool, Indiana.

Mr. Kaempher, a taxidermist of this city, had a fine male Passenger Pigeon mounted on one of his shelves which was brought in on March 14, 1894. The gentleman who brought it said he shot it near Liverpool, Indiana, and saw quite a number of them at the time.

Mr. W. C. Stryker, of Berrien County, Mich., now a student in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, told me that on May 27, 1894, he found a flock of perhaps twenty Wild Pigeons in a clover field on his farm near some burr oaks into which they flew when he frightened them. They remained on his place for some time and were not molested. His farm is but three or four miles from the Indiana line. He is very familiar with the Passenger Pigeon, having shot many several years ago when they were abundant.—JAMES O. DUNN, *Chicago, Ill.*

**A Large Brood of Ospreys.**—A pair of Ospreys (*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*) that build on one of the pole nests in Bristol, R. I. (see 'Auk,' Vol. XII, No. 3, p. 300), raised last spring (1895) a brood of seven young. On the 11th of June two of the nestlings, about the size of squabs, were picked up dead under the nest and on the twenty-sixth of the same month another young bird was also found dead at the foot of the pole. In the latter part of July the nest contained four almost fully fledged young. This is the largest brood of Ospreys I have ever heard of being raised in a season, and from all appearances the seven eggs must have been laid in seven or eight days.—REGINALD HEBER HOWE, JR., *Brookline, Mass.*

**On the Correct Subspecific Names of the Texan and Mexican Screech Owls.**—A recent careful examination of the subject has convinced me that, as Messrs. Sclater and Salvin have several times insisted, *Scops trichopsis* of Wagler is the bird afterward described by Cassin as *Scops mccallii* and subsequently by Lawrence as *S. enano*, and not the form from Arizona and parts of northern and central Mexico, to which the name has recently been applied by American ornithologists. Kaup's detailed description in the Transactions of the Zoölogical Society of London, Vol. IV, 1862, pp. 227–228, taken from Wagler's type, I think settles this question beyond a doubt. *Scops mccallii* CASSIN is therefore a synonym of *S. trichopsis* WAGLER, and No. 373 *b.* of the A. O. U. Check-List becomes MEGASCOPS ASIO TRICHOPSIS (WAGLER). No. 373 *f.*, not being Wagler's bird, must